

LEVEL 2 - 1 OF 7 STORIES

The Associated Press

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August 8, 1984, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 465 words

HEADLINE: Satellite Photos Show New Soviet Carrier Being Built

BYLINE: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: LONDON

KEYWORD: Soviet Carrier

BODY:

Satellite photographs indicate construction work has been speeded up on the Soviet navy's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, which may be ready for sea trials by 1988, Jane's Defense Weekly reports.

The three photos, published by Jane's on Tuesday, show the 75,000-ton carrier being constructed in two halves at a Black Sea shipyard.

Western defense specialists say the carrier, which they believe will be called The Kremlin, is the first of up to eight Soviet carriers equal in size to the USS Enterprise, the largest American carrier.

The Soviet carriers will be "potentially formidable adversaries for the U.S. Navy's carrier battle groups," the weekly said.

Work began in January 1983 on the nuclear-powered carrier, which NATO code-named Black Com-2.

Jane's quoted intelligence sources as estimating the carrier will be ready for sea trials in early 1988, and operational by 1994.

The weekly said that "clearly the carrier has been accorded priority by the commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy, Admiral of the Fleet Sergei Gorshkov."

Jane's spokesman Richard Coltart declined to say where the satellite photos were obtained.

Jane's editors are known to have an extensive network of sources in both the East and West. The weekly is produced by the Jane's Publishing Co., which issues military yearbooks considered authoritative by defense circles.

Capt. John Moore, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, told The Associated Press in a telephone interview, "The carriers will add significantly to Soviet naval power."

The Associated Press, August 8, 1984

The photographs show the carrier's hull in two parts \_ a 866-foot bow section with half of a flight deck and a 239-foot stern section with the other half of the flight deck.

Analysts believe the stern section will be mated to the bow section by September 1985.

One of the photos indicates the carrier, lying below two giant overhead cranes, will likely be armed with vertical silo-launched surface-to-air missiles forward of the ship's superstructure, Jane's said.

The weekly said navy pilots have been training on a full-scale mock flight deck at an air base in the Black Sea area for three or four years, using arrester wires and angled takeoffs.

Western intelligence sources believe the carrier will initially carry fixed-wing MiG-23 Flogger strike planes, but will later be equipped with supersonic Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker all-weather fighters.

Moore believes the carriers, which will join four smaller flat-tops carrying vertical short takeoff YAK-36s, will boost the Soviet navy's strike capability "in limited wars of intervention operations."

Intelligence sources believe the Soviet carriers are designed to provide air cover for naval forces deployed beyond the combat range of land-based fighters, a major gap in Soviet naval capability.

GRAPHIC: Laserphoto NY7

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The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

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AUGUST 8, 1984, WEDNESDAY

LENGTH: 226 words

HEADLINE: bigger soviet nuclear aircraft carrier under construction

DATELINE: london, august 7; Item No: 080828

BODY:

the soviet navy's first 75,000-ton nuclear -powered aircraft carrier is being under construction at a black sea shipyard as it was shown in satellite photographs published today in this week's edition of "jane's defence weekly".

the remarkably detailed computer-enhanced photographs which the magazine said were taken last month from a space satellite at a height of about 480 kilometers show that the huge ship is being built at nikolaev where the earlier smaller 45,000-ton kiev-class carriers were built.

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service, AUGUST 8, 1984

the authoritative london-based weekly said the vessel is being constructed in two sections, apparently because the dry dock is too small, with the bow section, 264-meter long, in one dock and the stern section, 73-meter long, alongside in another.

analysts believe the stern section of the carrier is due to be floated out in autumn, possibly in september, 1985, and then mated up with the bow. sea trials are expected to begin in 1988-89.

according to "jane's defence weekly", the new soviet nuclear -powered carrier, apparently named kremlin, could go into operation by about 1994, and between four and eight vessels of this class would ultimately built. they would give the soviet union for the first time the ability to challenge the power of the u.s. navy's carrier battle group. cqcq oly

LEVEL 2 - 3 OF 7 STORIES

The Associated Press

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August 7, 1984, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 605 words

HEADLINE: Satellite Photos Show New Soviet Carrier Being Built

BYLINE: By ED BLANCHE, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: LONDON

KEYWORD: Soviet Carrier

BODY:

Three satellite photographs showing the Soviet Navy's first nuclear -powered aircraft carrier, under construction in a Black Sea shipyard, indicate that work has been speeded up on the 75,000-ton flattop, Jane's Defense Weekly reported Tuesday.

The photos, published in the weekly, show the carrier being constructed in two halves at the Nikolaiev shipyard-444, alongside a smaller Kiev-class carrier and an amphibious landing ship.

Western defense specialists believe the carrier, which they believe will be called The Kremlin, is the first of up to eight Soviet carriers equal in size to the USS Enterprise, the largest American carrier.

The Soviet carriers will be "potentially formidable adversaries for the U.S. Navy's carrier battle groups," the weekly noted.

The Associated Press, August 7, 1984

Work began in January 1983 on the nuclear -powered carrier, which NATO code-named Black Com-2.

Jane's quoted intelligence sources as estimating the carrier will be ready for sea trials in early 1988, and operational by 1994.

The weekly said that "clearly the carrier has been accorded priority by the commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy, Admiral of the Fleet Sergei Gorshkov."

Jane's spokesman Richard Coltart declined to say where the satellite photos were obtained.

Jane's editors are known to have an extensive network of sources in both the East and West. The weekly is produced by the Jane's Publishing Co., which issues military yearbooks considered authoritative by defense circles.

Capt. John Moore, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, told The Associated Press in a telephone interview, "The carriers will add significantly to Soviet naval power."

The photographs show the carrier's hull in two parts - a 866-foot bow section with half of a flight deck and a 239-foot stern section with the other half of the flight deck.

Analysts believe the stern section will be mated to the bow section by September 1985.

Moore said an angled flight deck will be built onto the vessel later.

One of the photos indicates the carrier, lying below two giant overhead cranes, will likely be armed with vertical silo-launched surface-to-air missiles forward of the ship's superstructure, Jane's said.

The weekly said navy pilots have been training on a full-scale mock flight deck at an air base in the Black Sea area for three or four years, using arrester wires and angled takeoffs.

Western intelligence sources believe the carrier will initially carry fixed-wing MiG-23 Flogger strike planes, but will later be equipped with supersonic Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker all-weather fighters.

Moore believes the carriers, which will join four smaller flat-tops carrying vertical short takeoff YAK-36s, will boost the Soviet Navy's strike capability "in limited wars of intervention operations."

Noting the Soviets have had little experience with carriers using fixed-wing jets, Moore said, "It's going to be a long time before these ships are going to be operational.

"The Russians are virtually starting from scratch as far as carriers are concerned. They have learned a lot, but they still have a long way to go," Moore said.

Intelligence sources believe the Soviet carriers are designed to provide air cover for naval forces deployed beyond the combat range of land-based

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The Associated Press, August 7, 1984

fighters, a major gap in Soviet naval capability.

Last month, U.S. Adm. Wesley McDonald, supreme allied commander in the Atlantic theater, said that the Soviets "have accepted the task group concept.

"They have the cruisers, destroyers, frigates and submarines. The only ingredient lacking at present is an aircraft carrier. At the moment, the Soviets are vulnerable in mid-Atlantic."

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AUGUST 7, 1984, TUESDAY, AM CYCLE

LENGTH: 171 words

HEADLINE: MAGAZINE SAYS PHOTOS SHOW SOVIET NUCLEAR CARRIER BEING BUILT

DATeline: LONDON, AUG 7

KEYWORD: CARRIER

BODY:

THE MAGAZINE JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY TODAY PUBLISHED WHAT IT SAID WERE SATELLITE PICTURES OF A SOVIET NUCLEAR -POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER BEING BUILT AT A BLACK SEA SHIPYARD.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS, WHICH THE MAGAZINE SAID WERE TAKEN LAST MONTH ABOVE THE NAVAL YARD AT NIKOLAYEV, SHOW A LARGE VESSEL UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN TWO PARTS.

THE AUTHORITATIVE LONDON-BASED WEEKLY SAID A 264-METRE (867-FOOT) SECTION WAS BEING BUILT ALONGSIDE A 73-METRE (240-FOOT) STERN SECTION. ANALYSTS BELIEVE THE TWO WILL BE FLOATED AND JOINED BY ABOUT SEPTEMBER NEXT YEAR.

IT SAID THE COMPUTER-ENHANCED PHOTOGRAPHS, SHOWING DETAILS SUCH AS TREES AND VEHICLES AROUND THE SHIPYARD, INDICATED WORK ON THE 75,000-TON CARRIER HAD BEEN SPEEDED UP.

THE MAGAZINE QUOTED ITS SOURCES AS SAYING SEA TRIALS COULD BEGIN IN 1988-89 AND THE CARRIER, APPARENTLY NAMED KREMLIN, COULD GO INTO OPERATION BY ABOUT 1994.

BETWEEN FOUR AND EIGHT OF THE CARRIERS WERE PLANNED AND THEY COULD PROVE FORMIDABLE ADVERSARIES FOR THE U.S. NAVY'S CARRIER BATTLE GROUPS, JANE'S SAID.

LEVEL 2 - 5 OF 7 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1984

August 7, 1984, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: International

**LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS**

Proprietary to the United Press International, August 7, 1984

LENGTH: 409 words

BYLINE: By MICHAEL DENNIGAN

DATELINE: LONDON

KEYWORD: Janes

BODY:

Jane's Defense Weekly Tuesday released satellite photographs of a huge nuclear-powered aircraft carrier under construction in a Soviet shipyard and said the vessel was a "potentially formidable adversary" for the U.S. Navy.

Three "computer-enhanced" photographs released by Jane's showed two sections of the 75,000-ton carrier, code-named BLACK COM 2 by NATO, lying side-by-side at Nikolaiev Shipyard 444 on the Black Sea.

The photographs "suggest that ... work on her has been speeded up" since construction began in January 1983, Jane's said. "Clearly the (carrier) has been accorded priority" by Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy, it said.

Jane's spokesman Richard Coltart said the photographs "were taken by satellite only last month" but he declined to reveal how they were obtained.

The respected publication said its sources estimated the carrier, which will be twice as large as any vessel now in the Soviet fleet, would be ready for sea trials in 1988 and 1989 and would be in service about 1994.

"It is believed that up to four and possibly eight strike carriers are planned, each with 75 aircraft on board, with the emphasis on fixed-wing interceptor-attack aircraft, making them potentially formidable adversaries for the U.S. Navy's Carrier Battle Groups," Jane's said.

NATO defense officials said construction of the huge new Soviet carriers was significant because they will match the firepower and clout of U.S. attack carriers for the first time, although it will be the early 1990s before any become operational.

Jane's said it was believed the carrier now being built would be named Kremlin.

Soviet pilots have been training for three or four years on a full-scale carrier flight deck built of concrete on land at an air base in the Black Sea region, Jane's said.

"The pictures clearly indicate that the (carrier) is being built in two parts: the major portion measuring 871 feet in length, lies beneath the shipyard's two giant overhead gantry cranes which have a combined lift of more than 1,000 tons," Jane's said.

The vessel will measure 1,105 feet once its 871-foot bow and 234-foot stern are joined together, Jane's said.

Proprietary to the United Press International, August 7, 1984

'It will be twice as big as anything they (the Soviets) have got now,' Coltart said.

'Analysts believe that (the stern) section will be floated out stern first and mated to the remainder of the carrier by September-October 1985,' Jane's said.

LEVEL 2 - 6 OF 7 STORIES

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International Studies, Georgetown University;  
The Washington Quarterly

1984 Summer

SECTION: GENERAL ARTICLES; Vol. 7, No. 3; Pg. 99

LENGTH: 9283 words

HEADLINE: Technology Diversion

BYLINE: Fred Asselin - Fred Asselin is on the minority staff of the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations under Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA.). The views presented do not necessarily reflect those of the senator.

BODY:

Until November of 1983, the Microelectronics Research Institute in Capetown, South Africa seemed to be a legitimate high technology enterprise. It had a respected academician in a senior position and claimed to be adhering to United States restrictions on the applications of militarily useful computers it purchased in the U.S. Most important, MRI had been given a stamp of approval by U.S. consulate officers in Capetown. They had visited the Institute and concluded that it was everything it purported to be n1.

But appearances were deliberately misleading. In fact, MRI was secretly owned by a 41-year-old Soviet KGB operative named Richard Mueller. A West German and since 1979 a fugitive from American justice, Mueller had MRI arrange for the purchase in the United States of a \$1.5 million Vax 11/782 high speed computer from the Digital Equipment Company. After receipt of the computer and special production machinery used in the design and manufacture of militarily critical semiconductors, Mueller had the cargo shipped from Capetown to Moscow. However, last November, while the freight was still at sea, U.S. authorities learned of Mueller's plan and were able to intercept the cargo at transshipment points in Western Europe.

Mueller, a wealthy man who had mansions in Capetown and Hamburg, disappeared, leaving behind his pretty blonde German wife Sieglinde, his Porsche, Mercedes Benz 500, two Rolls Royces, a 120-meter swimming pool, tennis court and Steinway piano and a stable of 100 East Prussian horses. Sieglinde Mueller told reporters she didn't know where her husband was. He was reportedly last seen in Vienna n2.

Disrupting Mueller's technology diversion scheme was seen as a big achievement by American authorities. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, whose Customs Service agents had played a key role in interdicting the shipment,

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